

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allies Reduce Nazi Strongholds;
U. S. Plans Landings in China;
Shape Postwar Peace Machinery

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the Western Newspaper Union and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



As British tank leans against one of concrete anti-tank obstacles on Siegfried line to write letter home, cow browses in background.

EUROPE:

Batter Strong Points

Historically famous as the center of Charlemagne's ancient empire, and busy industrial city of 165,000 population in recent times, Aachen became the first big metropolis to feel the full weight of big U. S. guns as its garrison of 1,500 defied an ultimatum to surrender, preferring to fight from the charred rubble.

As the U. S. 1st army smashed Aachen to close on a communications hub with broad highways radiating into the Rhineland, 3rd army troops pressed their drive against strongpoints guarding the old French fortress city of Metz, key to the coal-laden Saar basin to the east.

Before Metz, action focused on Fort Driant, long underground stronghold, whose flanks were covered from the big guns of nearby German fortifications. As massed U. S. artillery and bombing planes blasted out a tangled barbed wire and laid down a protecting screen of fire, U. S. infantrymen fought their way into the underground approaches of Fort Driant, grappling at close quarters with fanatical enemy troops, who occasionally emerged from their underground quarters in an



Woman in German uniform's recall cut down by Allied fire in Holland, attempt to check the doughboys' penetrations.

Despite heavy downpours, which mired the terrain, other 3rd army troops hammered forward below Metz, while farther to the south, 7th army units pressed forward slowly onto the foothills of the broad Belfort Gap between the towering Vosges mountains and Swiss Alps leading into Bavaria.

Strong, persistent Canadian attacks whittled down German holdings in southwestern Holland, while in the northeastern section of the country, the British turned back Nazi counterattacks against their long spearhead extending to Arnhem.

Even as Allied bombardment increased in tempo, fanatical German garrisons held out in the French channel ports, seeking to deny their use as U. S. and British supply centers.

Squeeze East Prussia

Fierce fighting raged along the meandering Russian front, with the Reds striving to develop a pincer movement on East Prussia, and also driving northward into Hungary deep in the Balkans.

In smashing at East Prussia, where the Nazis held strong defense positions in the heavily wooded lake country, the Reds marshalled 1,000,000 men in an effort to unsettle the Russians' drive on the provinces from the south, the Nazis counter-attacked strongly at the Narva river in bordering Finland.

With Russian troops 50 miles from Budapest, Hungarian and German forces braced for a stand along the Tisza river, last formidable natural defense line before the capital. Nazi resistance also stiffened to the south in Yugoslavia after the Russian tide swept over the northeastern border of the country.

Old Battle Ground

At the junction of the Sava and Danube rivers in Yugoslavia, Belgrade has seen more battles than perhaps any other capital city of Europe.

Won and lost successively by Egyptians, Celts, Romans, Huns, Goths and Greeks, fought over by Christian and Mohammedan, held by the Turks for 300 years, captured by Hungarians, Hungarians and Austrians, Belgrade finally emerged as master of her own destiny when Serbia achieved independence.

PACIFIC:

China Goal

"We must make landings on the China coast in order to secure a land mass close enough to the Japanese empire to enable us to employ the air forces which will be at our disposal."

Thus spoke Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, commander of Allied forces in the Pacific, in a press conference in which he also divulged that current U. S. operations in the Philippine area were handicapped by the blustering typhoons extending from June through December.

Referring to the projected Chinese coastal campaign, Admiral Nimitz said: "To the extent that the Japanese improve their situation in China, our task will become more difficult. But when we have the means to do it, we will get the bases... we want."

POSTWAR SECURITY:

'Big Four' Plan

Cooperation of the U. S., Britain, Russia, China and later France in the maintenance of world peace after the war was outlined in a proposed charter drawn by representatives of the "Big Four" after weeks of discussion in the forested Dumbarton Oaks estate at Washington, D. C.

Under the plan, in which other United Nations would form an advisory assembly, the "Big Four" and later France would be entrusted with the responsibility of establishing stability through peaceful methods or force, if necessary.

To achieve peaceful settlement of disputes, the Dumbarton Oaks conference envisioned an international court of justice, while they provided for the use of force in suppressing aggressive powers by the formulation of a military staff to be headed by their chiefs of staff.

Fully cognizant that settled business conditions contribute greatly toward stability, the "Big Four" proposed the formation of an economic and social council.

Chief administrative officer of the new postwar security organization, which would be known as the "United Nations," would be a secretary-general, appointed by the major powers and six other members of the governing council, to be named from the advisory assembly.

Following conclusion of the Dumbarton Oaks confab, Secretary of State Hull declared: "The road to the establishment of an international organization capable of effectively maintaining international peace and security will be long... But we cannot hope to attain so great an objective without constant effort and unfailing determination of this war will not be in vain..."

DRAFT:

Reclassification

"Work or fight" pressure was taken off men in the 38 to 45 age group under a Selective Service ruling placing them in class 4-A, formerly reserved for those over 45.

Because the army and navy have not made any calls for limited service registrants since June, class 4-A (L) was abolished, with individuals in that category to be deferred under different classifications.

Another Selective Service ruling placing all honorably discharged servicemen in 1-C will prevent their re-induction, since that classification technically keeps them in the armed forces.

MISCELLANY

Plankton, microscopic plant and animal life eaten by fish, thrives on commercial fertilizer applied to lakes and ponds. Fish that consume plankton so nourished are bigger, tastier, more abundant, and faster than those that eat only the usual plankton found in ordinary unfertilized waters. Yield of trout is increased from 4 pounds per acre of water to 120 pounds.

FARM MACHINERY:

Pinch to Persist

Despite an overall increase in the production of farm machinery for the year ending June 30, 1945, supply will not begin to meet demand, but ample quantities of spare parts again will be available to service old equipment.

In spite of the overall increase, production of different machinery will be spotty, with such equipment as corn pickers and combines probably turned out at 150 per cent of the 1940 level, while tractors may be held to 55 to 60 per cent.

Although manpower shortages present a major difficulty to the industry, production bottlenecks have developed in magnetos, precision bearings, castings, other foundry products, and chains. Because of the long period required to gear up plants for larger output, an end to the European war or any increase in quotas would not result in any immediate boost in production, trade circles said.

SURPLUS LAND:

Disposal Waits

Because of the need of the new surplus war goods disposal agency to look into its task and formulate regulations governing purchases, there may be a delay of another 90 days before sales of surplus land are resumed.

Sales of such land were halted 60 days ago, when congress was considering legislation giving former owners preference in repurchasing realty, and officials decided to wait so that such owners would receive every advantage when the new law was passed.

Meanwhile, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has suspended negotiations for sales of all government war plants costing over \$5,000,000 until congress establishes definite policies on such transactions. Under the current law, congress must be given 30 days notice before such plants are sold, and the RFC intends to wait to learn of the legislators' reaction to certain sales proposals.

Son of former tenant farmers, and owner of land, equipment and live stock, 20-year-old Elton Ellison of Falls, Texas, was chosen the 1944 star farmer of the U. S. at the 17th annual convention of the Future Farmers of America.

Ellison, who was married last July, recently answered his army call, and now is stationed at Camp Roberts, Calif.

WHISKY:

Replenish Supply

Taking full advantage of permission to use their capacities for manufacturing beverage spirits during August after 22 months of industrial alcohol production for the war effort, 129 distilleries plus some commercial alcohol plants turned out 50,000,000 gallons, the treasury reported.

Representing a third of normal annual production, the output included 15,584,910 gallons of whisky; 201,705 of rum; 897,221 of gin, and 467,562 of brandy. In addition, 23,083,499 gallons of spirits were produced in distilleries and 11,514,000 gallons of alcohol in industrial alcohol plants.

During August, the treasury reported, 9,763,634 gallons of whisky, rum, gin, brandy and other spirits were withdrawn from bonded warehouses compared with 7,213,521 gallons last year.

FOOD:

Less Meat, Butter

Civilians can look forward to less meat and butter during the remainder of 1944, with meat being of generally lower quality, the Department of Agriculture reported.

Other food supplies will remain in good supply, the USDA said, with seasonal increases in poultry and citrus fruits. Fresh vegetables, milk, eggs and grain products will be available in large amounts.

Despite heavy wartime pressures, the USDA said, total food costs have increased only 47 per cent since 1939, with one-half recorded before Pearl Harbor. Meat prices were up 33 per cent; cereals and bakery products 16 per cent; fresh fruits and vegetables 100 per cent, and canned fruits and vegetables 41 per cent.

As a result of declining hog slaughter, which totaled 3,520,588 for the smallest volume since August 1912, most pork cuts were scarce in September.

Although supplies of top grade meats were small, heavy marketings of unfinished cattle resulted in abundant stocks of low-grade beef. Slaughter of 1,310,310 cattle in September was the second highest for any month on record, being only topped by August's 1,339,196. At 2,002,641 head, sheep slaughter showed a seasonal increase, but was low for September in three years.

RAIL INCOME

Class I railroads of the United States in August, 1944, had an estimated net income, after interest and taxes, of \$63,000,000.

In the first eight months of 1944 they had an estimated net income after interest and rentals, of \$451,000,000.

Class I railroads in the first eight months of this year had a net rail way operating income, before interest and rentals, of \$758,574,913 compared with \$672,297,106 in the same period of 1943.

Washington Digest

Allies Ponder Terms
For Postwar Germany

Debate Amputation of Reich for Prevention
Of Future War, or, Maintenance of
Country as Economic Unit.

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building
Washington, D. C.

By the time these lines are read a brisk public discussion will be going on (I hope) on the plan suggested by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau to deindustrialize Germany. If the matter has so far escaped you let me say briefly that Mr. Morgenthau and his supporters believe that because Germany brutally mistreated her neighbors and other nations she should not only be denied all relief and rehabilitation aid but that she should have all her industrial machinery destroyed or given to other nations, her mines seized or plugged up and the nation made into a state of small farms.

"Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe."—(Exodus XXI, 24-25).

I quote the above well-known verses not to imply that the question of Germany's punishment is being decided upon moral grounds but because there are those who suggest that both the ancient law of retribution and the modern plan for a "Carthaginian peace" are considered as unwise, not on altruistic but on purely practical grounds.

To those of us who covered the Quebec conference the news of at least a part of the mission of Mr. Morgenthau at the conference came as a surprise. He was the only member of the cabinet to attend, and discussed his plan for Germany with Roosevelt and Churchill in the presence of Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, who, it is said, looked upon it with favor when Mr. Morgenthau presented it to him earlier in London. At Quebec we were told that we might infer that the secretary of the treasury came to discuss economic matters in his capacity as a member of the President's cabinet committee.

We were not told that the other two members of the committee—who were not present—opposed the Morgenthau plan; Secretary Stimson emphatically, Secretary Hull, at least negatively.

At the time we were surprised that Secretary Hull did not come to Quebec. We were more so when we learned what the Morgenthau mission had been.

Germany Big Factor

In Consumer Market

Opposition to the idea of suddenly stopping all manufacturing in Germany is based purely on economic grounds by some observers, by others on political reasons. The latter are not of record but those who discuss the economic aspects of the program are very vocal.

They say that economic pressure would wreck the program. That it would be inconceivable to suddenly subtract 40 or 50 million people who would be left in Germany from the world consumer market. And, of course, if Germany were allowed to produce nothing but what she could have nothing to sell and therefore no money with which to buy the products of other nations.

There is no altruism behind that reasoning; it is based on the simple principle of the greatest good for the greatest number. Compared to the Morgenthau plan the ancient tooth-for-tooth method of punishment is mild, it is argued. A man with one tooth missing is still material for the dentist to work on, he can still eat and work and therefore is an asset to any community supporting a purveyor of food and other gadgets. But if you take away his earning capacity your economic activity is cut down by one unit. Multiply that by 50 millions and it goes a long way to interfering with normal trade.

There are, of course, other considerations, which still fall under the head of the practical. Maynard Keynes, the British economist, had a good deal to say on that subject in a book which he wrote on the negotiations which produced the peace treaty after World War I. Keynes was thoroughly familiar with the details of those negotiations because he was secretary to Lloyd George at the time. In his book, "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" (Clarendon, Brace, 1920—better get a copy if you can find one in print), Keynes describes the attitude in

which Clemenceau approached the peace treaty in 1919.

He said that the French reasoning as expressed by Clemenceau took for granted that European wars are to be taken as normal or at least recurrent affairs. The Wilson approach was to make an effort to stop the wars. Herein rose the conflict. As soon as we adopt the view that Germany has to be crushed to prevent her from fighting again, we must adopt the Clemenceau-Morgenthau thesis of a "Carthaginian" or destructive peace.

Clemenceau Sought

To Weaken Germany

There appears, however, to be a difference in motive between the Morgenthau-Clemenceau projects. The Morgenthau idea appears to be motivated chiefly on the idea that punishment will bring about a reform, while Clemenceau frankly, in the language of Keynes, wanted "to set back the clock and undo what, since 1870, the progress of Germany had accomplished. By loss of territory and other measures her population was to be curtailed; but chiefly the economic system upon which she depended for her new strength, the vast fabric built upon iron, coal and transport was to be destroyed." So far Messrs. Clemenceau and Morgenthau seem to see eye to eye. But the secretary of the treasury is not concerned particularly with transferring Germany's economic power to any other country. He certainly doesn't want to transfer it to America.

But Clemenceau felt (according to Keynes) that "if France could seize, even in part, what Germany was compelled to drop, the inequality of strength between the two rivals for European hegemony might be remedied for many generations."

"This is the policy," said Keynes, "of an old man, whose most vivid impressions and most lively imagination are of the past and not the future. He sees the issue in terms of France and Germany, not of humanity and of European civilization struggling forward towards a new order."

And so Keynes concluded that the "Carthaginian peace" is not "PRACTICALLY right or possible," and his prediction began to come true almost before the ink on the treaty he was writing about, was dry.

I do not know why Secretary Stimson and Secretary Hull oppose the Morgenthau plan. But it may be that they feel criticism of the peace-makers of 1919 applies today.

"The clock cannot be set back," said Keynes, A.D. 1920. "You cannot restore Central Europe to 1870 without setting up such strains in the European structure and letting loose such human and spiritual forces, as, pushing beyond frontiers and races, will overwhelm not only you and your 'guarantees,' but the existing order of society."

Wilson knew what Clemenceau was after but he thought that the League of Nations would act to right the wrongs of the peace. Clemenceau got all he could, and the "institutions" he left behind when he died as well as, for a time, the "order of society" in France were, as Keynes predicted, overwhelmed.

Perhaps Clemenceau wasn't Carthaginian enough, in his peace. Those who agree may well endorse the Morgenthau plan.

In spite of reduced employment and a decline in industrial production, salaries and wages have continued to increase during the past year. Nonagricultural wages and salaries for July, 1944, amounted to 8,983 million dollars, an increase of 9 per cent over July, 1943. The average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries for June, 1944, (the latest date for which figures are available) were \$16.28. This is the highest on record and 7 per cent above June, 1943. Average weekly earnings in industries manufacturing durable goods were \$32.16 in June, 1944, as compared with \$37.26 for nondurable goods industries. Since it is probable that employment in industries manufacturing durable goods will decline much more than it will in nondurable goods industries, following the cessation of hostilities in Europe, the difference in earnings is unusually significant at the present time.

BRIEFS... by Baukhage

The Girl Scouts of America—nearly a million—joined the War Production Board's drive for the salvage of tin, paper and rags on October 1.

Fifteen-year-old German boys and 16-year-old girls have been drafted "jointly with the whole population" to work on "entrenchments along the frontier of the Reich."

The average length of life of America's industrial workers in 1943 was 63.56, only slightly lower than that of the previous year. Among white men over 35 and all white females, the expectation of life at birth in 1943 was only three months less than in the preceding year. But the longevity among white men of 20 was reduced by more than one year during 1943.



IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS—

ADOLF AND THE KAISER
Wilhelm—Yoo hoo, Adolf! How's you doing?
Adolf—Keep quiet! Don't you know you're dead and done for?
Wilhelm—Yes. Do you?

Adolf—If I never hear another word from you it will be great.
Wilhelm—I can't help laughing. You harped so much about me not knowing how to lick the world!
Adolf—Forget it; I've got troubles enough.

Wilhelm—You'd better get yourself a buck saw.
Adolf—Nobody will ever see me using a buck saw.
Wilhelm—What's good enough for me will be good enough for you.
Adolf—That's ridiculous. I gave the German people a leadership it will never be able to forget.
Wilhelm—You said it!

Adolf—Be sarcastic if you wish, but history will prove you were never in the same class with me as a warrior.

Wilhelm—I hope so!
Adolf—As leader of Germany I had a much bigger program than you ever dreamed of.

Wilhelm—I'll give you no argument on that. But look what happened to it.

Adolf—I had a lot of bad luck.
Wilhelm—Yah, and it came from the same places mine came from, England and the United States. It always puzzled me that you didn't profit from my mistake in drawing in America.

Adolf—If it puzzled you think what it does to me. I had the English as good as knocked out early in the war.

Wilhelm—The English are never dangerous except in the final rounds. I could have warned you.

Adolf—Why didn't you?
Wilhelm—Every time I tried to reach you you were climbing into a microphone. They didn't have mikes in my day.

Adolf—What a break that was! I think maybe I went too far on the radio.

Wilhelm—Why the "maybe"?

Adolf—Don't rub it in. We both made big mistakes.
Wilhelm—You took all my mistakes and did them over in technicolor!

Adolf—I still can't see how it happened. It all seemed so easy. France was a pushover, England was an old fogey, America was just a decadent race of softies.

Wilhelm—You sound like one of my old phonograph recordings. Save time. Grab a saw and get busy!

Adolf—The Allies won't let me saw wood, and no country will let me set up a woodpile.

Wilhelm—Are you sure?

Adolf—I have it in writing!

Wilhelm—Well, I'm sorry, old man.

The world isn't what it used to be.

Adolf—You're telling me!

WPB and the National Housing agency have decided to permit the release of materials for alterations and remodeling of buildings to provide more flats where extreme housing crises exist. "But first a community must be declared a critical area," the announcement says. Watch for the rush of politicians in cities all over the country to have their towns declared critical areas. Oh, man!

It was bound to happen! We talked to a Miami Beach man by phone yesterday and asked why he didn't make his proposed trip north this year.

"It ain't up to it," he replied, "Those northern hurricanes have me scared."

NICE GOING

John Kieran Jr., was given the bronze medal for meritorious achievement the other day. In the cold language of army awards the medal was for "outstanding leadership and ingenuity in efficiently using enemy materials against its former owners in North Africa from July 10th to August 16th, 1943." In simpler language, the younger Mr. Kieran, facing a tough question, answered it even more rapidly than his old man.

Restaurant Observation
In my passage through life I've distinctly observed
He stands—and he waits—
Who expects to be served?
—Amy Greif.

PRIVATE PURKEY MAKES A DISCOVERY

Dear Ed:
I just had a close call inside Germany. I noticed so soon as I invaded the place that nobody run out to shower me with kisses, and at first I got sore. Well, know what happens?

A good-looking Nazi girl throws a kiss at me, and the next thing I know I am in an ambulance.
Them Germans even mine their kisses.

Oscar

The Oxford County Citizen

The Bethel News 1895
The Rumford Citizen, 1906

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Carl L. Brown, Publisher

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1944



LOOKING AHEAD

by GEORGE S. BENSON
President of Harding College
Searcy, Arkansas

Place to Live

A few weeks ago this column closed with the statement: "Industry must have security of investment and hope of profit in order to do its part toward post-war prosperity." Starting right there, a New York reader took time to inform me that industry was not alone in needing security of investment. He presented a most astounding set of figures about personal investments.

The largest single investment made by most Americans, he declares, is in a place to live. Then he adds: "Jerry-built houses bring us more than ten times as much loss as fire. In the last ten years, fire losses in the U. S. have been about three billion dollars while losses resulting from poor building construction exceeded 30 billion dollars in the same period."

An Ugly Picture

Imagine Sergeant Joe D'Oaks coming home from war. The date of his wedding is set and home-making is in order. He pays \$15,000 down on a \$35,000 house in a suburb of his home town. The subdivider sells him \$15,000 in rent-like payments of \$15 a month. They cover principal, interest and a few small assessments. A new home has been started.

Nearly five years pass. Joe Junior is four years old. There have been a lot of costly repairs, especially when the piano broke through the living room floor. The front door no longer fits its frame. Heating costs are too heavy. The place is not worth the \$22,000 yet to pay on it and Joe is ready to quit. The D'Oaks family enters temporary quarters and takes a loss of \$3,000 plus.

The Other \$2,000
The house is not paid for. Joe signed installment notes before he moved in. The real estate man discounted them to a bank. Does the bank lose the \$2,000? Certainly not, the bank was insured by the Federal Housing Administration. Soon the FHA takes the mortgage and tries to sell what Joe couldn't endure. Government's average loss on such deals exceeds \$250 and there are plenty of them.

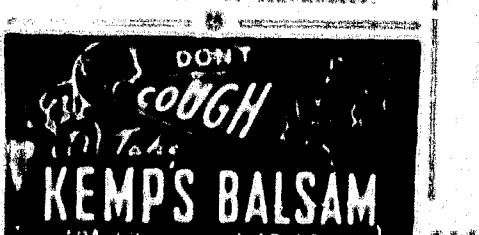
As of December 31, 1940, the FHA had insured 634,623 mortgages. During 1941 trouble started developing in houses built in 1935 and 1936. Foreclosures and delinquencies with expired foreclosures numbered 8,450 which is 2.4% of loans insured in 1935 and 1936. If the same ratio applies all the way through 1940 when 634,623 loans had been insured, foreclosures reached 39,598.

The Taxpayer Pays
On the theory that FHA would be self-sustaining, Congress started it out in 1936 with about \$5 million dollars. But the government's loss of \$600 per repossessed house, figured on 12,500 houses, exceeds \$7.5 million dollars. It is not a fantastic figure. FHA's annual report says foreclosures in 1940 increased 20.4% over 1939. These pre-war figures warn that post-war safeguards are needed.

The building industry is enormous. It affects everybody. When the building industry prospers, most industries prosper. The river is a hammer and the carpenter's saw mark the tempo of prosperity. Building trends affect rents, taxes, social conditions and matters of health. Its very hugeness presents a temptation to prater, especially in times of acute demand and general prosperity. But prater benefits nobody.

It is not fair if home owning fighters and war workers, bent on making homes, waste their savings on houses that cost a lot more than they should. It is not fair if older taxpayers to long retired, see that these defuncted houses must be sold. The solution is in sound construction and mortgage money is the key to better building. Next week's column will be on the subject of "Mortgage Money."

I want to learn all I can in this world to get ready for the next. Miss Ada M. King, 60 registering as nurse at Univ. of Rochester.



New Deal Harvest Time!



QUOTES OF THE WEEK

"He was a great fellow—the last of his kind." — James A. Farley, on the death of former Gov. Al Smith.

"In Belgium we ask them; in Germany we tell them." — U. S. Army court officer on policy toward civilians.

"I've got all the goat hair there is." — Ex-Vice Pres. John Garner cornering supply in Texas.

"Government in its tax policy must be as eager to promote a constructive peace as it was a destructive war." — Rep. Frank Carlson of Kansas.

"I'm 36, and have sense enough to announce it if I'm getting married!" — Screen star Bette Davis, denying matrimonial rumors.

"The problem of something for nothing that prevailed in the Thirties is finished; it died in the war. Santa Claus is going to be put back in his proper place." — Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of the board, General Motors.

"The psychological fruit of freedom is individual initiative, the ability and willingness of the individual to risk his time and energy and resources." — Russell Davenport, editor.

"It depends upon the size." — Prime Minister Churchill, asked how many cigars he smokes a day.

"My rate taxation of individuals as well as of business will release the fund needed for new business enterprises and provide the motivation for venture capital investment." — Dr. H. L. Lutz, Professor of Public Finance, Princeton U.

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NORTH WOODSTOCK

Miss Edgar Davis and son Philip, were at Rumford Monday with Lloyd Davis.

Mr and Mrs Hemingway of Norway were week end guests of their daughter and husband, Mr and Mrs Arthur Whitman.

Mrs Hattie Brown went to Bath Saturday to visit her daughter, Mrs Edna Johnson and also her son Harold.

Mr and Mrs Clinton Buck were at Lisbon Falls Saturday.

Mr and Mrs Durward Lang of Locke Mills were Sunday callers at Isaac Judkins.

Mr and Mrs Ed Taylor visited Sunday with his sister, Mrs Mertie Hardy.

Mrs Herman Cole entertained on Saturday night in honor of her daughter, Evelyn Knights. Those present were Mr and Mrs Otis Dudley, son Dana, Mr and Mrs Everett Cole, daughter, Lorraine, Francis Cole, Mary Ann Knights, Mr and Mrs C. James Knights, Christine and Clyde, Mr and Mrs Isaac Judkins, Mr and Mrs Herman Cole, son Richard and guest of honor, Evelyn Knights of Lynn, Mass. Cards ad games, also music as enjoyed and refreshments served.

Miss Evelyn Knights returned to her work at Lynn, Mass. on Monday after being at her home or two weeks with her parents.

Mrs Everett Cole and Mrs Herman Cole attended Farm Bureau on Tuesday.

LOCKE MILLS SCHOOL OBSERVED COLUMBUS DAY

Program
Song, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean."
Song, Columbus, Primary Grades
Original Story, "Columbus," Primary Grades
Poem, "Little Columbus," Primary Grades
School
Acrostic, Columbus, Grade 3
Play, "From Columbus to Washington," Grades 4 & 5
Play, "It Can't Be Done," Grade 6
Original Poem, Herchel Cole
Play, Columbus Adventure, Grades 7 & 8
Everybody

Written by Herschel Cole, Grade 7, Locke Mills.
Long ago on a wharf in Genoa, Against the shore the water tore,

The captains told their tales
And the wind blew the sails.
On the shore Columbus stood
Waiting patiently as he could,
Wishing a captain he could be
To explore the dark, black sea.
Columbus went to the Spanish king
To get help and money bring.
The King's wife liked Columbus,
the brave,
So to him three ships she gave,
Columbus got out from the prison wall
Every man both short and tall;
Although the ships were not very wide,
They had to stand the big rough tide.
The crew had the rough sea to toil,
And to find riches, also India's soil.
In the middle of the ocean black,
They begged Columbus to turn back.
He planned to throw o'er the side,
And let him down into the tide.
But on that dark and dreary night
Columbus spotted a glimmering light.
He went ashore with a banner in his hand,
And planted it in the grains of sand.
He claimed the new land in vain,
For his beloved Queen of Spain.
Columbus did his patriotic duty,
And discovered America, our beloved beauty.

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will be in Bethel for a few days beginning October 27 at the home of Mrs. Carrie Merrill.

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Bierce's Devil's Dictionary

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How can you get A WAR-TIME JOB WITH A POST-WAR FUTURE?

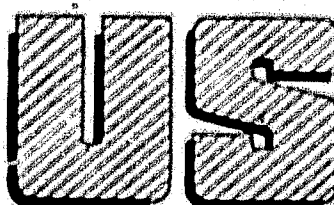
Pulpwood is one of our most serious war-time shortages. The need for more manpower to meet this critical shortage is especially great in the sections which produce spruce, fir and hemlock—the species most wanted now. And New England is far behind the rest of the country in its response to the urgent appeal for more pulpwood.

Essential War-Time Jobs

Pulpwood has found many war uses. From it are made explosives, nylon towlines for gliders, plastic plane parts, shipping containers and thousands of other things. Pulpwood work rates with the most essential war industries. But it is work that will continue after the war.

The Future of Pulpwood

The many war-time developments in the use of pulpwood have opened the way for equally great peacetime uses. The pulp and paper industry—the nation's 6th largest—looks forward to even greater expansion. It'll be a good business to be in.



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WEST BETHEL

The Chapel Aid will meet Wednesday, October 25th at the home of Mrs. Carla Bennett. This meeting will be "older members' day" and all of our older as well as our young members are invited to be present. A short program will be given and each one is asked to contribute something, if they wish to the program.

The Farm Bureau meeting on "War Time Information" planned for October 25th will be on November 20th instead on account of change in schedule.

Miss Esther Burris was at home for the week end.

SUNDAY RIVER

Roger Reynolds of South Portland has moved his family to their home at Swan's Cairn.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Jackson of Hartford, Conn., have moved into their home here. Mr. Jackson is repairing the shed which the heavy snow last winter damaged badly.

R. M. Bean had the misfortune to lose a horse last week.

Mrs. Mina Nowlin was in Dixter and family, the Oscar Knowles, field recently visiting her daughter.

Leslie Lapham worked a few days in Ketchum recently.

John Irvine put a stone on the Frank Wilson lot recently.

Rev. Norman Scruton will preach his last sermon here next Sunday, October 22 before leaving for his new position.

NEWRY CORNER

The first snow of the season fell Sunday.

Mrs. Catherine Arnold of Portland has been a guest at the home of M. E. Arsenault.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Morton Jr. and children have returned from Boscawen Camps where they have been living for several months.

October 24 is Farm Bureau meeting day at Mrs. Bertha Davis' home at 1.15 p. m. Mrs. Brown will give out War Time Information and a report of the Hobby show will be given. This is the first regularly scheduled meeting since June.

Mrs. Grace Arsenault who has been very sick for several weeks is now able to sit up several hours a day.

A card party sponsored by the "Young People" was held Friday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Morton Jr.

Mrs. Lena Gallant of Greenwich, Conn., is visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arsenault.

Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone, who have been spending a ten day vacation in Maine returned to their home in Berlin, Sunday.

Harry R. Powers is working in the Oxford Mill at Rumford.

NORTH NEWRY

Miss Carrie Wight, Superintendent of schools was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. Elsie Enman is assisting with the work at Mrs. H. H. Morton's this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lane have moved into the Arnold Barnes house.

The Whist party Friday night was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Morton proceeds of which will go to the War Chest Drive toward Newry's quota.

This week the party will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Morton Sr.

Herbert Morton and crew are putting up snow fence.

Miss Helen Varner was a guest Friday night at the home of Mrs. Fred Wight.

Mrs. Ronald S. Irons and daughter, Suzanne of Vermont were making calls here Saturday. Rev. Irons is serving as a chaplain in the U. S. Army.

OUR MILK FED
ROASTING
CHICKENS

are in prime condition now.

Send us a card and we will bring you one direct from the farm any Thursday P. M.

J. C. BARTLETT
BETHEL, MAINE

ASPHALT
SHINGLES

STOVE PIPE
FURNACE PIPE
ELBOWS
DAMPERS
WALL BOARD

D. GROVER BROOKS

BRYANT POND

Mrs. Inez Whitman, Correspondent

The D of U V held their meeting Tuesday evening, October 10th at the Grange Hall in the Juvenile Grange Room with fifteen members present. After the regular business meeting a light supper of gingerbread and whipped cream, crax and tea was enjoyed by all present. The next meeting will be Tuesday night, October 24 at the same place.

The weekly prayer meeting last week was held at the home of Mrs. Inez Whitman with fourteen present. Rev. Keehlwetter lead the meeting.

Sunday services at the Baptist Church conducted by Rev. Franklin Keehlwetter and the sermon by Rev. Bristol.

Rev. and Mrs. Bristol returned to their home Monday in Holliston, Mass., after visiting their daughter and husband, Rev. and Mrs. Franklin S. Keehlwetter. Rev. Keehlwetter and family accompanied them home.

Miss Glenna Jones and friend Miss Paula Lovering from Boston Mass., Misses Ruth Fenelon and Eva Colburn of Auburn were visitors in town over the week end.

They had Sunday dinner at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Newton. Misses Jones, Colburn and Fenelon taught three years in the Grade schools here and their many friends were very glad to see them.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cole were at the Noyes Nursing Home at West Paris Sunday afternoon to see his mother who is in poor health.

Mrs. Nellie Sweett, who has been sick is able to be out again.

Mrs. Hattie Brown has gone to Bath to visit her daughter, Mrs. Edna Johnson.

Mrs. Leslie Davis of Bethel was a caller in town Monday.

Charles Keith returned Saturday right after spending a few days with his son, Pfc. Stanley Farrar, U. S. M. C. who is ill in the Naval Hospital at New River N. C. Mrs. Dora Whitman returned to her home in South Paris Saturday night after visiting relatives in town a week.

WEST PARIS

Mrs. Geneva Tuell, Correspondent

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Knightly and family were Sunday guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Churchill and sister, Mrs. Simeon Farr and husband.

Mrs. Grace Briggs of Auburn and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Stearns were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Andrews at Eureka Lodge, West Sumner.

The Women's Alliance of the Baptist Church will hold a Poverty Social at the Chapel Friday evening at seven o'clock.

Mrs. Emma West of South Paris will be the guest soloist at the Universalist Church Sunday morning.

Rev. Edna Bruner of Boston, Field Worker for the Universalist Church of America who was the guest speaker at the Parish supper Monday evening was the guest of Rev. Eleanor B. Forbes during her stay in town.

Mrs. Ada Barden of Portland and West Paris is spending a few weeks at her cottage here.

SONGO POND

Mrs. Florence Graves is spending this week with Mrs. Arthur Kimball.

Miss Marion Buck is quite ill with the prevailing cold.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Thompson of Norway were at her father's, LeRoy Buck's Sunday.

Carroll Buck hauled wood for Hollis Grindle and Bob Chapman one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kimball have sold their trailer and are moving into their house this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kimball went to Portland Monday to buy furniture.

A B Kimball has purchased the Kiborn estate. This was used for a summer place up to the time of Mr. Kiborn's death a few years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Jewell are moving into their new home next to Mrs. Bartlett on the Songo road.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Kimball of Lisbon were in this place Monday. They were called to Bethel by the illness of one of their daughters.

ROWE HILL

Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey and Mrs. Winnie Hanscom went as far as Boston the fifth when William Bailey returned to Texas after spending a ten day leave with his family. Mrs. Bailey and Mrs. Hanscom returned Friday.

While the moose was sightseeing in Norway last Monday there was one in this neighborhood about 4:30 P. M. just as the school bus got to Palmer's turn. There was one coming in the road from Bryant Pond. It lingered about 20 minutes then jumped the fence and chased Wilmer Bryant's cattle away then trotted off toward Indian Pond. It came very near Mr. Moose's bus, a good shot, but the Moose must be protected, no matter if they do destroy crops and property.

Wednesday forenoon there were tracks from Lambs Cabin to Palmer's turn presumably a cow and calf.

Mrs. Mabel Dunham, Locke Mills visited Mrs. Bryant and Mrs. Ring the fifth.

Wilmer Bryant and his sister Mrs. Winnie Hanscom were in South Paris Saturday. She was suffering from infection in her mouth caused by having two teeth extracted Wednesday.

Wilmer Bryant and Mrs. Bryant were in Paris Sunday visiting Clarence Ring's family.

MIDDLE INTERVALE

Master Thomas Carter underwent tonsilectomy at the Rumford Community hospital Tuesday.

Mrs. Curtis Winslow spent the day at Rumford, Friday.

Mrs. Harold Stanley underwent surgery at the C. M. G. Hospital Saturday.

Mrs. Augustus Carter spent the day at Berlin, N. H., Tuesday.

Margaret Baker visited her sister, Mrs. Augustus Carter, Monday evening.

Mrs. Ray Cotton and niece, Phyllis, spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Richard Carter.

Ernest Morrisette was at his place here Sunday.

GROVER HILL

Fred Clark is doing carpenter work for Everett Bean.

Edward Chick and son Harold also his son-in-law, Paul Johnson from Portsmouth, spent Saturday night at Clyde Whitman's.

Holden Sawin of South Waterford recently visited his uncle,

True Brown.
C. C. Libby, Mrs. Kate Peabody and son, Francis of Gorham, N. H. also Mrs. Maud Reilly of West Bethel were at N. A. Stearns' Sunday afternoon.

"Wanted for Sundays, extra barbers—\$20 a day guaranteed."—Sign in San Francisco barber shop.

NATIONAL HEALTH AID WEEK

KEEP IN GOOD
HEALTH

For The Sake Of
Our Boys Overseas!

Their care comes first—97 recover out of every 100 who are wounded; disease fatalities are only 1/20th the rate of 1918:

"No soldier in the world... receives better medical attention... than the man who fights for America."

—U. S. Army Medical Dept.

BUT—Doctors in civilian practice are 19% fewer than normal. The home front physician, dentist, nurse, pharmacist are all being called upon to perform extra duty to safeguard the health of the Nation.

SO—for their sake, for your sake, for our sake—
KEEP YOUR HEALTH AS GOOD AS POSSIBLE

BOSSERMAN'S
DRUG STORE

5th ANNIVERSARY

FRUIT

BANANAS	lb. 12c
ORANGES 176	doz. 59c
ORANGES 252	doz. 42c
FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT	ea. 08c
GRAPES TOKAYS	lb. 18c
MAC APPLES	4 lbs. 25c

Ball Jars

QUARTS	79c
PINTS	69c
JAR RINGS	2 pkgs. 9c

Soaps and
Soap Powders

OXYDOL	pkg. 23c
LUX	pkg. 23c
RINSO	pkg. 23c
IVORY SNOW	pkg. 23c
IVORY FLAKE	pkg. 23c
CAMAY	3 cakes 20c
MED. SWAN	ea. 6c
LARGE SWAN	ea. 10c
MED. IVORY	ea. 6c
LARGE IVORY	ea. 10c

THIS YEAR'S PACK

RED & WHITE CORN	can 14c
RED & WHITE PEAS	can 16c

Red & White MILK 3 cans 27c

Van Camp's BEANS TOMATO SAUCE can 14c

Sale Friday-Saturday
Only---Oct. 20-21

SALE

OUR GUARANTEE---
Every Red & White Product
Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction
Or Money Refunded.
Buy with Confidence
at Burns' Red & White Store

MEATS

NATIVE FOWL	lb. 40c
LAMB FORE	lb. 28c
CALIFORNIA LEG OF LAMB	lb. 28c
BOLOGNA	lb. 30c
FRANKFURTS A A Grade	lb. 37c
SWIFT BACON	lb. 39c
LIVER CHEESE	lb. 39c

CEREALS

RED & WHITE BRAN FLAKES	8 oz. 8c
RED & WHITE CORN FLAKES	11 oz. 8c
RED & WHITE POPPED RICE	10c
RED & WHITE CEREAL	15c
RED & WHITE Reg. or Quick OATS	48 oz. 25c
KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES	9c
MALTEX	24c
CREAM OF WHEAT	24c
RALSTON	24c
COCOA WHEAT	24c
SHREDDED WHEAT	12c

Red & White CHICKEN SOUP can 15c

VEGETABLES

NATIVE POTATOES	pk. 59c
SWEET POTATOES	4 lbs. for 25c
NATIVE CABBAGE	2 lbs. for 7c
TURNIP P. E. I.	3 lbs. for 10c
DOUBLE STOCK CELERY	20c
SPINACH	3 lbs. for 29c
NATIVE SQUASH	2 lbs. for 7c

FLOUR

PILLSBURY	25 lb. bag \$1.20
RED & WHITE	25 lb. bag 1.27
ROYAL LILY	25 lb. bag 1.28
LUCKY	25 lb. bag 1.35

PRESERVES

CITRUS MARMALADE	2 lbs. 39c
WHIPO Imitation Preserve	2 lb. 49c
WALNUT HILL Preserve	1 lb 30c

COFFEE

Vacuum Packed	
RED & WHITE, Reg. & Drip	35c
LENSON BEST	33c
Vacuum Packed Reg. & Drip	
HATCHET BRAND	35c
Regular & Drip	
CHASE & SANBORN	31c
EARLY RISER	25c

CRISCO	1 lb. jar 24c
CRISCO	3 lb. jar 68c

FRUIT SYRUPS

STRAWBERRY	1 pint 25c
RASPBERRY	1 pint 25c
LEMON LIME	1 pint 25c
CHERRY	1 pint 25c
GRAPE	1 pint 25c
PUNCH	1 pint 25c

BURNS' RED & WHITE STORE

ASK ME ANOTHER?

A General Quiz

The Questions

1. What is a millard?
2. What is a lee tide?
3. What lake in the United States has no inlet or outlet?
4. What was Tokyo formerly called?
5. Cement the same as concrete?
6. In South Africa what is a kraal?
7. A group of lions is called what?
8. What poet immortalized the story of Barbara Fritchie and the flag?
9. How many stars does a major general have on his shoulder?
10. What are the following: Adam's needle, Adam's peak, Adam's profession?

The Answers

1. One thousand million.
2. A running in the same direction as the wind blows.
3. Crater Lake, Oregon.
4. Yeddo (up to 1868).
5. No. Cement is but one of the ingredients of concrete.
6. A village of natives.
7. A pride.
8. John Greenleaf Whittier.
9. Two.
10. Adam's needle — popular name for various species of yucca, Adam's peak — a mountain peak in Ceylon, 7,353 feet high. Adam's profession — gardening.

Spreading Joy

Gift can take care of itself, but to get the full value of a joy you must have somebody to divide it with. — Mark Twain.

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REMNANTS

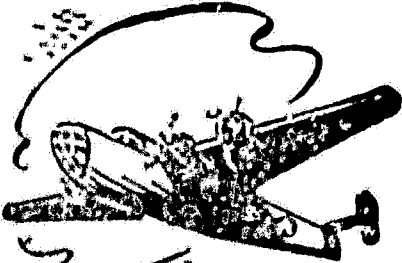
THE LOVELY PRINT, pers. quilt pieces, 12 1/2 inch squares, 100 for \$1.00. Free patterns. Weekly Remnants, Portland, Me.

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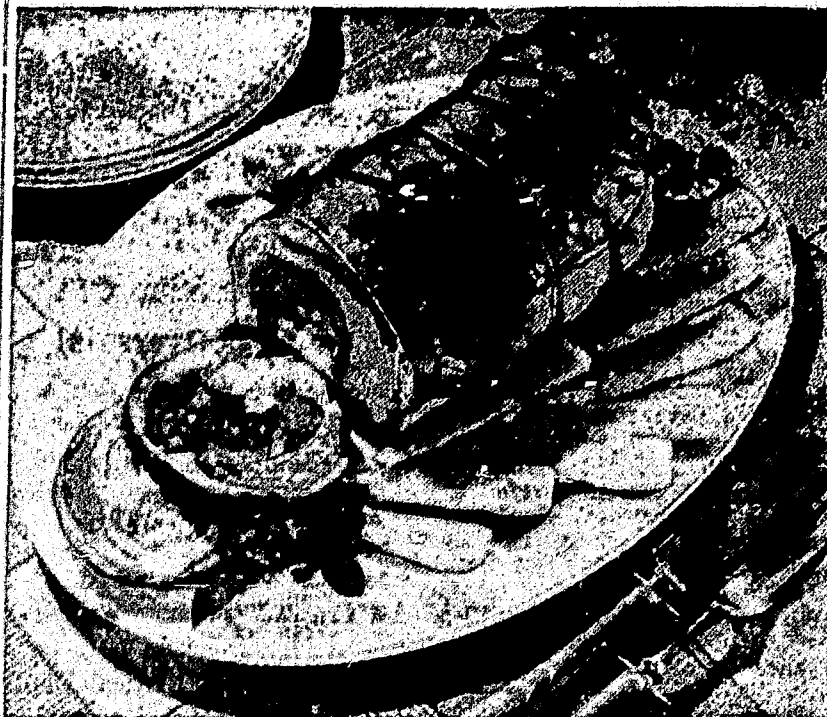
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COLD
USE 666
Cold Preparations as directed

WOMEN IN '40's
Do You Hate HOT FLASHES?
If you are a woman, you know that hot flashes are a real nuisance. They are a sign of a weak body. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only remedy that will cure them. It is a natural, safe, and effective remedy. Write for a free booklet. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Lynn, Mass.

Watch Your Kidneys!
Help Them Cleanse the Blood of Harmful Body Waste
Your kidneys are the most important organs in your body. They are the filters that cleanse your blood of all harmful waste. If they become weak, your blood becomes impure, and you feel tired, listless, and old. Watch your kidneys! Take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are the only pills that will strengthen your kidneys and cleanse your blood. Write for a free booklet. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, Doan's Medicine Co., Frankfort, Ky.

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS

by Lynn Chambers



Braise the Meat to Make It Tender

(See Recipes Below)

Braise the Meat

If you're making the most of your red points these days, you're buying the less expensive cuts of meat. And how do you prepare them?

The answer is in braising, long, slow, moist heat cooking which tenderizes the meat, browns it perfectly, and gives the meat tenderness and flavor. Pot roasts, short ribs, briskets, and corned beefs — all these come under the head of braising.

There's plenty of good eating in this type of cooking, but your meats are low in point value. Too, they have the same high quality protein as the more expensive cuts, and just as many of the precious B vitamins (riboflavin, thiamine and niacin), and the minerals, iron, copper and phosphorus.

Now, here are delicious ways of preparing these inexpensive cuts of meat.

Swiss Steak

(Serves 6)

- Round or arm steak, cut 2 inches thick
Flour, salt, pepper
1 onion, thinly sliced
2 tablespoons lard
2 cups tomatoes
1 carrot, sliced
1 small green pepper, sliced
1/2 cup water

Mix flour, salt and pepper. Pound into steaks. Brown steak in lard, add vegetables and water. Cover pan and cook in slow oven for 2 1/2 hours. Add more water if needed. Serve with vegetables poured over the steak.

Pork Shoulder Steaks

(Serves 2 to 4)

- 3 shoulder steaks
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons lard
1 small onion
1 cup tomatoes
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
Salt and pepper.

Dredge the shoulder steaks in flour and brown in hot lard. Slice onions over them, add tomatoes and Worcestershire. Cover and cook slowly until steaks are done, about 45 to 60 minutes, according to the thickness of the steaks.

Braised Oxtail or Neck Bones.

(Serves 3 or 6)

- 1 oxtail (2 pounds) or
2 pounds neck bones
Flour
1 small onion, sliced
1/2 cup flour for gravy

Dredge the shoulder steaks in flour and brown in hot lard. Slice onions over them, add tomatoes and Worcestershire. Cover and cook slowly until steaks are done, about 45 to 60 minutes, according to the thickness of the steaks.

Lynn Says:

Definition of Terms. Braising means to dredge meat with flour, salt and pepper. Then brown in hot fat, add water or vegetable juice and cook slowly until meat is tender. The cooking may be done either in the range or in the oven. This method is frequently referred to as pot roasting.

Stewing means to brown meat in hot fat, add water (more than in braising) and vegetables, and simmer slowly until it is thoroughly done.

Roasting means to bake in the oven to degree of tenderness, and is a method used for more expensive tender cuts of meat.

Pan-broiling is cooking in a shallow pan on top of the range. Fat is added except to a broiled steak.

Broiling means broiling meat on an open rack in the broiler and cooking the meat quickly, with out water or fat.

Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menu

- * Braised Short Ribs of Beef
- Gravy
- Cabbage Cole Slaw
- Toasted Rusk
- Spice Cake
- * Recipe Given

- 1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
3/4 cup carrots, sliced
Sprig of parsley
1/2 cup bay leaf
1 clove garlic
1 cup tomatoes
Bacon drippings

Rub skillet with clove of garlic. Wash oxtail, chop at each joint or cut neck bones apart. Roll each piece in seasoned flour, then brown meat evenly on all sides in bacon drippings.

Add onions, carrots, parsley, bay leaf, tomatoes, salt and pepper. Cover lightly, simmer 3 1/2 hours. Add more liquid during cooking, if necessary. If desired, thicken the gravy with flour mixed with cold water.

Braised cuts are not only appetizingly browned but they can be dressed up prettily for serving with a colorful array of vegetables. For these next two suggestions, for example:

* Braised Short Ribs of Beef.

(Serves 6)

- 2 pounds short ribs of beef
Flour, salt, pepper
5 potatoes, peeled
5 carrots, scraped
5 onions, peeled
2 stalks celery
1/2 cup green pepper, sliced
Shortening

Mix flour, salt and pepper. Rub into meat. Brown in shortening on all sides. Add 1/2 cup water and cover meat. Simmer for 2 hours or until tender. During last 45 minutes of cooking time, add vegetables. Remove meat and vegetables to platter, thicken gravy with flour and pour over meat and vegetables.

Braised Beef Breast.

(Serves 6)

- Lamb Breast
2 tablespoons lard
Salt and pepper
3 tablespoons chopped celery
1 1/2 tablespoons chopped onion
6 tablespoons butter
2 cups fine bread crumbs
1 cup mint leaves, fresh or dried
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper

Have jacket cut into lamb breast from the large end. Sprinkle inside and out with salt and pepper.

To make stuffing, brown celery and onion in the melted butter. Add bread crumbs, mint leaves and seasonings. Stir until thoroughly mixed and place into pocket of roast. Fasten edges together with skewers. Brown breast on all sides in hot lard, add 1/2 cup hot water, cover tightly and cook slowly until done, from 1 1/2 to 2 hours.

Stuffed Veal Steak.

The same stuffing as used in the lamb breast may be used for veal steak, if mint leaves are omitted. Have two pounds of veal steak cut 1 1/2 inch thick. Spread the stuffing over the meat and roll. Fasten with skewers, and braise as directed for lamb breast.

Most braised meats are hearty and should have light accompaniments. Try a green vegetable or crisp salad and very light dessert such as chicken pudding, custard or fresh fruit and berries with cream. Asparagus for the main dish, use parsley, watercress, sliced raw onion, carrot tops or spiced fruit.

Do you have recipes or entertaining suggestions which you'd like to pass on to other readers? Send them to Miss Lynn Chambers, Western Newspaper Union, 200 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 4, Illinois. Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Hedda Hopper: Looking at HOLLYWOOD

IN SIX years on the screen the half dozen original Dead End Kids collected more than \$1,500,000 in salaries while they were growing up from adolescence into manhood. But the gist of this story is that at least one of them regrets every penny of it.

The penitent Dead-Ender is Huntz Hall, now playing a comedy sailor in Goldwyn's "The Wonder Man," with Danny Kaye.

Hall, now 24, with an honorable medical discharge from the army because of bad eyesight, believes that the "Dead End Kids" pictures not only touched off a wave of juvenile delinquency whose reverberations are still distressing the nation, but he has just learned how the Nazis converted the series into anti-American propaganda.

Skillfully edited by experts under Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, the pictures were presented not as dramatizations of social evils which were the exception rather than the rule but as documentations showing the degradation of youth in the "decadent democracies," especially America.

Of his connection with Sidney Goldwyn's stage play "Dead End," and the picture made from it, Hall is thoroughly proud. The play and picture spotlighted the evils of the city slums and in many communities have been responsible for the instigation of great model housing projects and slum eradication.

Overdoing It

Sam Goldwyn sold his contracts with the kids after "Dead End," and succeeding pictures made with them lost sight of the original intent and purpose and proved to be a baleful influence on impressionable, imitative juveniles.

Hall said he had his first misgivings about the time of "Angels With Dirty Faces," when he began receiving letters from teen-age boys who wanted to join him in a racket, a bank stickup, and various other illegal enterprises.

He believes that, properly handled, the Dead End Kids might have been a constructive force rather than an evil one to American youth. "The public went for the kids' personalities," he declared. "They were all vital—each Dead-Ender was a character. They could have been shown as a typical gang of good American boys—rough, ready, adventurous, but basically sound, and certainly not vicious."

It Backfired

Hall believes the first misstep for the Dead End Kids was their publicity. While playing in New York they were acclaimed by a national magazine as genuine products of the east side slums of New York. The legend followed them here and grew sturdier with each repetition.

The facts, says Hall, are quite different. The six original Dead-Enders were Hall himself (Dippy), Leo Gorcey (Shut), Billy Halop (Tommy), Gabriel Dell (T. B.), Bernard Punkey (Milly), and Bobby Jordan (Angie).

Hall's father was an air-conditioning engineer, and Huntz was in cooking and candy-making before he went on the stage.

Gorcey's father was a successful actor, Halop's was a lawyer, Dell's a doctor, Punkey's was a salesman, while Jordan's owned a garage.

Few Wild Oats

When the six boys came to California they were escorted by their mothers. Jordan and Punkey had to attend school at the studio. It was fun for them to choose their teacher all over the set, to drive their new cars down Hollywood boulevard at 70 miles an hour.

Gorcey, now 29 and a 4-F, and Hall are the group's only civilians at present. Halop is a sergeant in the signal corps; Dell a lieutenant (j.g.) in the navy. Punkey's in the army's medical corps, plans to be a doctor; Jordan is in the infantry.

"The kids arrived here," said Hall, "with a ready-made reputation for toughness, so we tried to act the part, and succeeded. We couldn't step out of character when the whistle blew."

Old enough now to know better, and with a keener sense of social responsibility, Hall voices the contrite conviction that the "Dead End Kids" on the screen created among American youth a horde of bullies, exhibitionists, vulgarities and just plain brats.

A Chat With Dinah

Dinah Shore and George Montgomery came to my house bearing gifts. Dinah, bless her, brought me a bottle of J. perfume from Paris, France. Her stories are fairly tame stuff, she's so modest about her own part, you have to keep prodding. "Yes, but about you?"

She made the Ritz in Paris for one day, and liked her cheeks over the thought of a good hot bath. She turned on the water, got ready for it, stepped in, and darn near froze to the bottom of the tub!

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

Young, Smart Princess Frock Slip, Panty Set Designed to Fit



Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

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1150 Sixth Ave. New York, N. Y.
Enclose 25 cents in coins for each pattern desired.
Pattern No. Size
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It Has Everything

A PRINCESS frock has everything it takes to make you look your prettiest! An exceptionally smart and practical version is shown here—one that will be good for school, office, or good times afterward! Fabrics of warm colors and good weight will produce just the effect you want.

Pattern No. 8674 comes in sizes 12, 14, 16 and 18. Size 12, three-quarter sleeves, requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. For trimming, 3/4 yards of braid.

Well-Fitting Underwear

YOUR new fall suit deserves well-made underwear. Make up this slip and panty set—its nicely tucked waist assures a good figure line under your costume. It may be left plain or trimmed with lace. We're sure you'll want more than one set!

Pattern No. 8560 comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38, slip with built-up shoulder and panty requires 4 1/2 yards of 20-inch material. For this pattern, send 25 cents in coins, your name, address, size desired, and the pattern number.

To Relieve Bad Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

You'll be surprised how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, when you try this splendid recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.) Then put 3 1/2 ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, and tastes fine.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. For real results, you've never seen anything better. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness. Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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Kellogg's RICE KRISPIES

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Kellogg's Rice Krispies equal the whole ripe grain in nearly all the protective food elements declared essential to human nutrition.

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BERT: These rolls smell so good, I just can't wait for supper! Imagine a girl as pretty as you being such a wonderful cook, too!

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With Ernie Pyle at the Front

Wounded Soldier Disgusted
When Ordered to Hospital

'Shoot Them,' Says Commander When
Asked What to Do About Advancing Foes

By Ernie Pyle

(Editor's note: Ernie Pyle is now back at his home in Albuquerque for his long promised rest cure. This column was among the notes while he was still at the front.)

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.—The soldier had a white bandage around the calf of his left leg. He had loosely laced his legging back over the bandage.

He said the wound "didn't amount to a damn" and he wished they hadn't sent him back from the lines. He said he had gone through Africa and Sicily without getting wounded, and now he'd got nicked. He was disgusted.

You could sense that this guy was a fine soldier. He looked old, but probably wasn't.

I took him to be a farmer. He talked like a hill-billy, and beneath his whiskers you could tell he had a big, droll face.

He had found some long and crooked, raggedy French cigars, and he kept lighting and putting them into his mouth.

He wasn't nervous in the least.

Capt. Lucien Strawn, the battalion surgeon, started to put him in a jeep to go back to the aid station, but the soldier said:

"Now wait. I know where there's two more men wounded pretty bad. One of them is a lieutenant who just got back from the hospital this morning from his other wound."

The soldier said they were right up where the bullets were flying, but that if the aidmen would go he could walk well enough to guide them up there. So the doctor named off half a dozen men to go with him.

The doctor also told the unwounded German to go along and help carry. But one of the aidmen said:

"We better not have him with us. Our own men are liable to start shooting at us."

"That's right," the doctor said, "leave him here." And he named off one other American to go. After they had left the doctor said, "That's the truth, and I never even thought of it."

The doctor and I sat a while on the stairway inside the farmhouse, for shells had started hitting just outside again. But in a little bit the doctor got up and said he was going to see how the stretcher party was getting along. I said I'd like to go with him. He said o.k.

We struck out across a sloping wheatfield. It was full of huge craters left by our bombings. There was a lull in the shelling as we crossed the field, but the trouble with lulls is that you never know when they will suddenly come to an end.

As we picked our way among the craters I thought I heard, very faintly, somebody call "Help!" It's odd how things strike you in wartime. I remember thinking to myself, "Oh, pooh, that would be too dramatic—just like a book. You're just imagin- ing it."

But the doctor had stopped, and he said: "Did you hear somebody yelling?"

So we listened again, and this time we could hear it plainly. It seemed to come from a far corner of the field, so we picked our way over in that direction.

Finally we saw him, a soldier lying on his back near a hedgerow, still yelling "Help!" as we ap- proached. The aidmen who had started ahead of us had got down in a bomb crater when the shelling started, so the doctor now waved them to come on.

The wounded soldier was making an awful fuss. He was twisting and squirming, and moaning, "Oh, my God! Oh, my God!" He had a bandage on his right hand and there was blood on his left leg.

The doctor took his scissors and cut the legging off, then cut the laces on the shoe, and then peeled off a bloody sock and cut the pants leg up so he could see the wound. The soldier kept his eyes shut and kept squirming and moaning.

When the doctor would try to talk to him he would just groan and say, "Oh, my God!" Finally the doctor got out of him that he had had a small wound in his hand, and a sergeant had bandaged it and told him to start to the rear. Then, coming across the field, a shell frag- ment had got him in the leg.

The doctor looked him over thor- oughly. There were two small holes just above the ankle. The doctor

said they hadn't touched the bone. I think the doctor was disgusted.

He said: "He's making a hell of a fuss over nothing." Then to one of the aidmen he said, "Better give him a shot of morphine to quiet him."

Whereupon the soldier squirmed and moaned, "Oh, no, no, no! Oh, my God!" But the doctor said go ahead, and the aidman cut his sleeve up to the shoulder, stuck the needle in and squeezed the vial.

The aidman, trying to be sym- pathetic, said to the soldier, "It's the same old needle, ain't it?" But the soldier just groaned again and said, "Oh, my God!"

Our hillbilly soldier lit another skinny cigar, as though he were at a national convention instead of a battlefield. Then one set of the litter-bearers started back with our new man, and the rest of us went on with the soldier to his t for other wounded.

The commander of the particular regiment of the Fourth Infantry division that we have been with is one of my favorites.

That's partly because he flatters me by calling me "General," partly because just looking at him makes me chuckle to myself, and partly because I think he's a very fine soldier.

Security forbids my giving his name. He is a regular army colonel and he was overseas in the last war. His division commander says the only trouble with him is that he's too bold, and if he isn't careful he's liable to get clipped one of these days.

He is rather unusual looking. There is something almost Mongo- lian about his face. When cleaned up he could be a Cossack. When tired and dirty he could be a movie gangster. But either way, his eyes always twinkle.

He has a facility for direct thought that is unusual. He is impatient of the thinking that gets off onto by- ways.

He has a little habit of good- naturedly reprimanding people by cocking his head over to one side, getting his face below yours and saying something sharp, and then looking up at you with a quizzical smirk like a laughing cat.

One day I heard him ask a bat- talion commander what his position was. The battalion commander started going into details of why his troops hadn't got as far as he had hoped. The colonel cocked his head over, squinted up at the battalion commander, and said:

"I didn't ask you that. I asked you where you were."

The colonel goes constantly from one battal- ion to another during bat- tle, from early light till darkness. He wears a new-type field jacket that fits him like a sack, and he carries a long stick that Teddy Roosevelt gave him. He keeps constantly prodding his commanders to push hard, not to let up, to keep driving and driving.

He is impatient with commanders who lose the main point of the war by getting involved in details—the main point, of course, being to kill.

Another of my favorites is a ser- geant who runs the colonel's regi- mental mess. He cooks some him- self, but mostly he bosses the cook- ing.

His name is Charles J. Murphy and his home is at Trenton, N. J. Murphy is redheaded, but has had his head nearly shaved like practically all the Western Front soldiers—of- ficers as well as men. Murphy is funny, but he seldom smiles.

When I asked him what he did in civilian life, he thought a moment and then said: "Well, I was a shy- ster. Guess you'd call me a kind of promoter. I always had the kind of job where you made \$50 a week salary and \$1,500 on the side."

How's that for an honest man?

Murphy and I got to talking about newspaper men one day. Murphy said his grandfather was a newspaper man. He was in old age and lived in Murphy's house.

My grandfather went nuts read- ing newspapers," Murphy said. "It was a phobia with him. Every day he'd buy \$150 worth of 3-cent news- papers and then read them all night."

"He wouldn't read the ads. He would just read the stories, looking for something to criticize. He'd get boring mad."

"Lots of times when I was a kid he'd get me out of bed at two or

three in the morning and point to some story in the paper and rave about reporters who didn't have sense enough to put a period at the end of a sentence."

Murphy and I agreed that it was fortunate his grandfather passed on before he got to reading my stuff, or he would doubtless have run amuck.

Murphy never smoked cigarettes until he landed in France on D-day.

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Kathleen Norris Says:

Don't Get Out of Trouble; Get Through It

Bell Syndicate.—WNU Features.



Thousands of American women are living gallantly in these changed condi- tions, thinking God only that the terms of their lives don't compare in hard- ship to those of women everywhere else.

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

MARNA WILKINS

M thinks she needs a more considerate hus- band, more money, more domestic help, less nerve strain, less housework to do, fewer children, a kinder mother, more sympathetic friends.

What she really needs is a finer character.

Marna, like almost every other woman in the world to- day, has gotten herself into a sort of jam—what with the war, and high prices and short supplies, shortage of help and nerve strain. When she and Mart married every- thing was different; they had a baby immediately and thought it would be nice to have another baby, to play with the first baby. But the second baby turned out to be boy twins, and they were born just as America went to war. Not yet three years old, they are a constant care, and Marnylyn, the older child, is barely of school age even now.

Marna struggled for some months to handle the situation, getting a helper now and then, never quite caught up; then she collapsed and was sick. Her mother, who is run- ning a boarding house, took little Marnylyn for awhile, her sister-in- law, who is a nurse, put the twins somewhere, and everybody was wretched. Marna, almost in spite of herself, recovered slowly from a case of flu that was very close to pneumonia, gathered the children to- gether, staggered on.

Resents Husband's Happiness.

But she hates her life and she doesn't care who knows it. She re- sents her husband's health and in- dependence as he whistles in his shower every morning, comes down to her disorderly kitchen chafed and fresh, goes off to the office in the family car. He has to have the car, for he is a salesman.

She loves her children, grudging- ly. But she hates the trouble they make, the spilled things and broken things, the whining, the constant cleaning and consoling. They bore her. No intelligent woman, she says, should be condemned to the company of three babies.

She hates to read about movie stars and their triumphs or fur coats and jeweled slugs. At the best of the time she really hates Mart. He isn't at all different from the man she once loved so much. But circumstances are different, and it seems now to be having all the fun and she all the drudgery.

A large part of Marna's trouble, and the trouble of thousands of women who are in the same fix, is that they think—they console themselves by believing that there is a quick, dramatic way out. Marna brou- ds over her wrongs and wonders if there isn't an escape; there simply must be a way of getting more money, more freedom, more glamour and dignity into her life.

She would be happier if she ac- cepted once and for all the fact that the way out is through. She can't dodge around these conditions, or abandon these people who depend

A WAY OUT

It's so easy for a woman to feel sorry for herself these days. The difficulties that the war has raised are wearying, and the future doesn't look much brighter. No matter what the burdens, however, any woman can make her lot bearable, if not positively hap- py, by going at her problems with determination, instead of trying to go around, or away from them.

A young wife and mother is the subject of this article. She has three babies. Her husband is a salesman. He is active and healthy, while she is often sick. Sometimes she gets so tired of caring for the three little ones that she wishes she could get out of it all—some way. She is envious of women with car- eers, with plenty of money and servants, of women with- out children. She wants free- dom, excitement, dignity. What she is looking for is a quick way to escape from drudgery and boredom.

on her; she has to work out her problem on these terms, and take the family with her when she starts toward her goal. Once realizing that, her whole attitude will change. She will begin to plan along quite dif- ferent lines. She will dramatize the housework, find new ways to make it easier and more fun. She will dramatize the situation of having a small daughter and two baby sons, simplifying their clothing, their food, inventing short cuts and adaptations. She will see herself in a new light: a woman with a hard job. A woman who has to make that is a sort of daily game, doing everything she can for her children and her husband and herself, and wor- rying about what she can't have and has to make do with.

One Woman's Success.

Thousands of American women are living gallantly in these changed conditions, thinking God only that the terms of their lives don't com- pare in hardship to those of women everywhere else. Scores of them have already proved that the way out is the way through, not around these troubles.

A returned, simple, pretty young mother of four small children has a three-acre farm some miles down the highway from where I am writ- ing. On Saturdays and Sundays she and the boys sell tomatoes and peaches, potatoes and corn right at their own gate. The husband and father is away. In the south seas. When he comes back a substantial bank account will be ready for him.

"He's always wanted to be a vet- eranary," the wife told me, "but we married young and the babies came fast so he never had a chance. Now we have this little place, and he can take his training and we'll all help with the animals."

The wife was raised in a city orphanage, never saw a growing vegetable until she bought the farm two years ago for \$1,400. I wish Marna could meet her.

Applesauce Easily Made

Apples will retain their best flavor when they are peeled, cored and cooked the shortest possible time in a tightly covered pan with no more water than necessary to pre- vent scorching. Applesauce can be made by using only a small amount of sugar or a sugar substitute.

One third cup sugar to 1½ pounds of cut and cored apples yields about one quart of tart sauce to accom- pany meat. A dessert sauce will need more sweetening, part of which may be honey or syrup.

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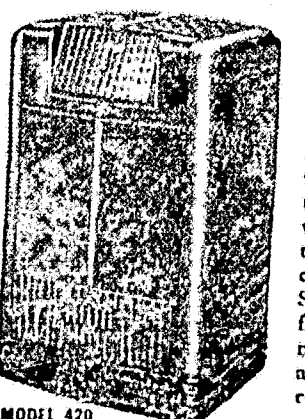
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Sergeant Murphy Talks About Newspapers

"My grandfather went nuts read- ing newspapers," Murphy said. "It was a phobia with him. Every day he'd buy \$150 worth of 3-cent news- papers and then read them all night."

"He wouldn't read the ads. He would just read the stories, looking for something to criticize. He'd get boring mad."

"Lots of times when I was a kid he'd get me out of bed at two or



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CHURCH ACTIVITIES**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**

John J. Foster, Minister

9:45 Church School, Miss Ida Packard and Mrs. Loton Hutchinson Superintendents.

11:00 Kindergarten Class, Mrs. Edward Hanson in charge.

11:00 Morning Worship, Sermon Topic, "The Man For The Crisis."

The Pilgrim Fellowship will meet in the Chapel at 8:30 o'clock on Sunday evening. The program will be a "National Election."

There will be speakers representing the Republican and Democratic parties a discussion of their speeches and any other ideas, and finally an election by secret ballot. The results will be printed in the paper next week.

The regular meeting of the Junior Guild will be on Wednesday night at 8:00 o'clock at Bill and Ruth Chapman's camp on Song Pond. This will be a pot-luck supper, followed by an evening of fun and sociability. This is Men's night, and each Junior Guild member is to bring along her husband or a friend if she so desires. Transportation will be provided for you if you will call Mrs. Colla Gorman or Mrs. John Foster.

METHODIST CHURCH

William Penner, Pastor

9:45 Church School, Miss Minnie Wilson, superintendent.

11:00 Morning Worship Service. Sermon theme, "God and Human Destiny."

8:30 Youth Fellowship meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Brooks.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Services Sunday morning at 10:45.

"Probation After Death" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon that will be read in all Churches of Christ Scientist on Sunday, October 22.

The Golden Text will be: "The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God; and they that hear shall live" (John 5: 25).

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30.

BRYANT POND BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. Franklin S. Keech, Pastor

Rev. Miss Margaret Howe, Organist and Choir Director.

Morning Worship 10:30. Sermon: "A Look In Three Directions."

Text, Genesis 13: 14.

Young People at 11:45.

Evening Service at 7:30.

Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

Choir rehearsal Friday evening.

NORTH PARIS BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. Franklin S. Keech, Pastor.

Worship Service, 1:30 P. M. Sermon, "A Look In Three Directions." Text: Genesis 13: 14.

Sunday School, 2:30.

MARRIED

At Northampton, Mass., by Rev. Burns Chalmers, Mrs. Ruth Carver of Bethel and Kimball Ames of Maplewood, N. J.

In Bethel, October 17, Joseph W. Braden, aged 87 years.

In New London, Conn., October 8, Gardner W. Herrick, native of Bethel, aged 40 years.

A "HELLCAT" ON THE GROUND

Specs and power of forces under command of General Patton, as they smashed across France, perhaps were as astonishing to the enemy as they were demoralizing. The American successes have even surpassed expectations of the people in general at home. They probably were not surprising at all to Army Ordnance and industrial engineers in this country who planned the armored weapons on which the attack was mounted.

Just recently the Army has pulled back the curtain of secrecy surrounding one of these weapons, its M-18 gun-carrying tank destroyer, which was placed in production by the Buick division of General Motors more than a year ago. It is credited with being one of the most powerful weapons hurled against the Nazis in France.

Success of the M-18 is another demonstration of the weight of the "Sunday punch" of American industry in this worldwide conflict. It is an admirable example of flexibility in production, which permitted repeated changes in specifications, design and firepower as it was being developed. The M-18 originally was intended to mount a 37 mm cannon, but the requirements of combat there changed this, as need for more powerful armament was recognized, and the M-18s that went with Patton across France carried 76 mm rifles. Buick long before had attained a volume output that enabled plentiful equipment of both training and combat armored units.

The M-18 is capable of knocking out enemy tanks and pillboxes at ranges of several thousand yards, operating its cannon from a 360-degree revolving turret. The destroyer has proved to be extremely maneuverable despite its weight of 10 tons. It has a 35-mile-an-hour speed much greater than any similar weapon of enemy production, and has proved its superiority repeatedly both in Europe and in the Pacific area.

That the weapon was urgently needed is an accepted fact. German forces defensively held considerable success with heavy caliber tank destroyers, but these were slow and cumbersome in the sort of rapid action into which the M-18s have the punch of heavy guns and a speed and maneuverability that made them a terror around the German lines.

Republican Victory Will Speed Defeat of Axis, Dewey Declares

Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee, in two major speeches last week continued to describe the bright future for America when he pledges the people of the nation.

In a nationwide radio address at a Republican rally in the Municipal Auditorium, Charleston, West Virginia, on October 7th, Governor Dewey charged that the New Deal Administration was setting up a corporate state, "a system where government would tell each of us where we could work, at what and for how much." This New Deal aim, the Republican candidate said, is one reason for Communist support of the Fourth Term drive.

Earlier in the week, Governor Dewey, speaking to the nation by radio from the Executive Mansion in Albany, called for immediate postwar reduction in taxes and revision of the entire tax system. Highlights from the address, at Charleston, follow:

"If every American who believes in freedom for his country will register and vote, free America will win an overwhelming victory here at the end of November. To this victory at the polls will also serve to speed the defeat of Germany and Japan because it will bring an end to bungling, fumbling and incompetence in Washington."

"My opponent boldly denies that he welcomes the support of any person or group committed to communism, or fascism. . . . But doesn't this soft disclaimer come a trifle late?"

"Earl Browder, the head of the Communist Party in America, proclaimed . . . that the election of my opponent was essential to his aims. This is the same Earl Browder . . . who was convicted as a draft dodger in the last war, convicted again as the perjurer and pardoned by Franklin Roosevelt in time to organize the campaign for his fourth term."

"The aims of the New Dealers were stated . . . by Adolph Berle."

He said: "Over a period of years, the government will gradually come to own most of the productive plant in the United States."

"That means, of course, a system where government would tell each of us where we could work, at what and for how much. . . . I do not know whether my opponent calls that system Communism or National Socialism or Fascism. I know it is not an American system and it's not a free system."

The New Deal is developing its own form of corporate state."

"It becomes clear why the twice convicted Comrade Browder and his friends are so eager for the reelection of my opponent. . . . Their aims can best be served by unemployment and discontent. They remember that the New Deal in all its seven pandemic years never cured unemployment. They remember that in the spring of 1940 we still had a million unemployed. They remember that under the New Deal we had to have a war to get jobs. That's why they want a fourth term."

"Let's look at the way this tired administration bungled its way into conversion for war production."

In August, 1939, more than six years after Hitler came to power, Mr. Roosevelt finally created a War Relocation Authority. It worked for three months and brought in a re-

time and again in northern France and also were highly useful in southern France. Aside from Buick alone, several hundred subcontractors, including a majority of other General Motors manufacturing divisions, should be extended a trifle for another speedy and effective job on wartime armament."

THE LOW DOWN FROM HICKORY GROVE

The Scouts were just along, collecting waste paper. There is one outfit—the Scouts—that every body can be for. Not much money is needed the need is for leaders."

Any boy can join. Race, or religion, politics don't count. There are Scout camps in about 60 different countries, which represent over 90 per cent of the world's population.

Anybody wondering about the Scouts and what they are getting at, can read the Scout Oath. Here it is: "On my honor I will do my best, to do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout laws. To help other people at all times. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight."

How I got up my boys interest for the Boy Scouts versus the Girl Scouts. Let Eddie Cantor or somebody, tell you about the Girl Scouts.

The Scout outfit is about 33 years old, but today over half of all boys entering the universities have been Scouts. As high as 600,000 copies of the Handbook For Boys are sold per year. Get yourself a copy. Lay down the book you been reading on Gettysburg Fourth Husband or Murder in the Corn Crib, and you will see where the mote lies on the elegant problem. Our U. S. A. problem is greater with its 45-year old graying than with its 15-year old goings.

Yours with the low down, J. C. BERRA

About 80 percent of the material used for construction in the United States is lumber

THE WORLD'S SAFEST INVESTMENT

WAR BONDS

port. But the report was buried and the board quietly died. . . . In response to public pressure on May 25th, 1940 Mr. Roosevelt . . . created the Office for Emergency Management under Executive Order No. 8248. . . . But just four days later he piled on top of this one a seven man advisory commission. . . .

"Next we were handed the prize monstrosity of all, the Office of Production Management, under two different heads, William Knudsen and Sidney Hillman. . . . So Mr. Roosevelt piled on still another one, the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board. . . . And of course that failed too. It was not until five weeks after Pearl Harbor that . . . at last we got a War Production Board with a single responsible administrator at the head. . . .

"By way of coordinating all this confusion, my opponent created a sixth agency, the Office of War Mobilization. . . . Eighteen months after Pearl Harbor. . . . The inevitable happened again. A little over a month ago, the War Production Board, itself, fell apart."

"During all these months that the war effort was being hampered by open warfare in Washington, the responsible head of our Government was doing nothing about it. . . . Mr. Roosevelt's only comment was that he had of course been aware of the situation but he had 'hoped it would disappear.'"

"His administration is too tired even to do the job at hand. It is obviously too tired for the job ahead. That's why it's time for a change."

"What has been the answer of the New Deal to the specific proposals of our platform and the detailed statements of policy I have made? We have heard nothing but glittering generalities, ghosts of the dead past and wise-cracks. . . . The New Deal . . . wants a Government-owned America. . . .

"I say there is a better way. Ten million returning heroes will demand that better way under the freedom they have fought to win. Under divine guidance they will have here a land of security with freedom and opportunity for all."

The six point tax program as proposed by Governor Dewey at Albany, October 3rd, follows:

1) Revoke the personal exemptions so that the man who makes as little as \$11 a week no longer has an income tax taken out of his pay envelope.

2) Reduce personal income tax rates.

3) Change and lower the income tax on incorporated business companies until it no longer acts as a drag upon production and a barrier to jobs.

4) Eliminate as soon as possible all excise taxes except those on alcoholic beverages, tobacco and gasoline.

5) Completely overhaul our existing, confused and complicated tax laws. We must create a basic tax law which can be expected to remain simple and generally stable.

6) Establish and proclaim a constitutional national tax policy—one directed toward achieving full employment and a rising national income—one that will assure us of a solvent nation and the ultimate reduction of our national debt."

UPTON

Mrs. C. A. Judkins, Correspondent

Fred S. Judkins of Penikese Island secured an emergency furlough to come home and help harvest the Fall crops. He will return to his station Thursday this week.

Glenn Abbott of East Sumner is working for C. A. Judkins.

Mrs. Fred S. Judkins of Bryant Pond and young son Fred will remain with Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Judkins for a while during hunting season to help.

Harold Fuller of Bath was in town Sunday to fix up his camp to rent to hunters.

The Ladies Aid meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Annie Coolidge last Thursday evening.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sargent has gone to Rumford for the winter.

LOCKE MILLS

Adelaide W. Lister, Correspondent

Wesley C. Kimball is ill at his home with the prevailing cold.

War Stamps purchased by the pupils at the village school are as follows: Primary, \$8.30; Intermediate, \$8.25; Grammar, \$7.20.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Record of Pownal were week end guests of King Bartlett.

Mrs. George Madan and guests from Berlin N. H. are at her cottage, Sunset Lodge, Round Pond.

Mrs. Jennie Abbott is the guest of the James Pings.

Mr. and Mrs. Norwood Ford are enjoying one week of their annual vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. George Flanders returned from Massachusetts where they spent part of their vacation and have resumed work at Tebbets Mill.

Miss Ruth Rich who has been employed in Lewiston has returned to town and is now at the Tebbets Mill.

Corp. Elmer Ryerson and wife are away for the week visiting relatives. Since arriving home for his furlough, Corp. Ryerson has been advised that he will be the recipient of his fifth Oak Leaf Cluster upon his return to duty.

Congratulations, Elmer, we are certainly proud of your record.

Mrs. Florence Perham, R. N., who is supervisor of the Operating Room at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Portland, was a guest in the Lister home last Sunday. Mrs. Perham has been on sick leave for six weeks, but returned to duty Monday.

The Red Cross Sewing Unit met Tuesday at Town Hall and made a good start on their fall work. Any lady in town interested in the work is urged to give some time each week.

Mrs. Charles W. Day, who has been a guest of the E. L. Bacons has gone to East Sumner for a while.

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Blue or Green — Hubbard

SQUASH lb. 3c

IGA Evaporated MILK 3 tall cans 27c

Gold Nugget — Family

FLOUR 25 lb. bag \$1.09

KEYKO Margarine lb. 25c

Campbell's

TOMATO SOUP can 9c

IVORY SOAP large bar 10c

TOILET SOAP 3 bars 20c

Much More P E A S 2 cans 25c

DAWN TOILET TISSUE 4 rolls 23c

Pass' VANILLA 2 oz. bot. 35c

Royal Guest COFFEE lb. bag 27c

COFFEE 25 lb. bag \$1.37

IVORY SOAP med. bar 6c

TOILET SOAP 3 bars 20c

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Effective July 1, 1944

SLABS \$3.00 per cord

Sawing \$1.50 per cord

Delivering in Village, full load \$2.00 per cord

Sawed Slabs 2 cords to a load 4 ft. Slabs 3 cords to a load

BUTTINGS \$9.00 per large load, delivered

These prices are below the ceilings which were set for this area in November 1943. Term: Cash on delivery.

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